PUBLIC OWNERSHIP DISCUSSED BY MAYORS

PUBLIC UTILITIES PROBLEM.

IS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP utilities problem is municipal owner-ship. Whether the public utilities en-terprises are owned by individuals operating privately or by the munici-pality, they must serve the people economically and in the best interests

economically and in the best interests of the people.

The time has passed when public utilities corporations are entitled to extra dividends because of the hazards of operation. The success of public utilities enterprises is practically assured, and the dividends. If higher, should be only slightly higher than those of other enterprises.

The recycle are the masters of the

The people are the masters of the public utilities.
In Chicago for a long while the utilities corporations controlled the situation; but now the conditions have been reversed, and the utilities are the servants of the people.

Cara H. Harring Mayor of Chicago. November 14, 1914.

Continued from Page One than in this country. The foreign, systems give best possible service at minimum cost, they relieve the burdens of the taxpayers by contributions to the city budgets, their operations widen the boundaries of the English cities, improve housing conditions, and they are ever looking to the improvement of conditions of the employes.

"There is no question about the financial success of the public operation," he said. "The street rallway systems in Great Britain are constructed with more permanence than in America. Aside from the large investment in capital account, every provision is made for the comfort and convenience of the people."

PHILADELPHIA CONCERNED. His assertions were regarded as having a distinct relation to the transit problem confronting Philadelphia today and the implied prediction made yesterday by Director Taylor, of Philadelphia's Department of City Transit, that public funds would construct and operate the high-speed lines projected in this city in the absence of co-operation of the ex-

isting companies. "The passengers on all of the publicly owned street rallways in Great Britain paid \$47,457,170 on an average of 2.1 cent as opposed to \$195,125,150, which have been paid on a five-cent fare," sald Mr. Howe.

The public undertakings are under the strictest kind of parliamentary supervi

"There is no sentiment for a return to private operation from any class; the nancial gains are too obvious. The serv inancial gains are too obvious. The serv-ice is undeniably better on the public tramways than on the private ones. Cities, too, are eager to introduce new devices and new comforts, and represen-tatives are constantly studying the service of other countries. There has been a steady improvement in cars, a constant effort to better the service and consider the well-being of the com-

'In addition there has been little trouble between the city and its employes such as prevalled under private opera-

"In Germany, as in England, public service corporations are run primarily for service rather than for profit, although a number of cities do derive a substantial sum for the relief of taxation from this

Nowhere in Germany where public vanership prevails is there any suggestion of a return to private ownership. Officials, business men and all classes unite in approval of the transfer of these

agencies to the public.

'The financial gains are the least important. The real gains are social, ethical and political. There are no franchises for no great privileges to b secured through the bribery of Councils and the control of the city. Men in these countries are free to enter municipal politics. Their purse is not at war with their patriotism."

TORONTO'S LIGHTING SYSTEM PRAISED.

Mayor H. C. Hocken, of Toronto, reviewed with obvious pride the success of the municipally owned and operated electric light and power enterprise in his Canadian city. Toronto is one of 20 municipalities in the province of Ontario which supply, through local distribution sys ems, power generated at Niagara Falls by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The Toronto system

is in charge of a commission including the Mayor and two other Commissioners.
"The use of electric power has increased enormously since the municipal system began operations. In 1910, the connected load of the Toronto Electric Light Company was 47,500 kilowatts; now the connected load of the two systems is 127,000 kilowatts. kilowatts, three times as much as it was five years ago,

"Toronto has the lowest average rate of any city in the world of 500,000 population

MR. KOINER'S ADDRESS. C. Wellington Kolner, electrical en gineer and general manager of the Mu-nicipal Lighting Works Department of Pasadena, California, where the city-Pasadena, California, where the city-owned project was launched in 1905, told-how rates for electric current dropped from 15 cents a kilowatt to 3 cents a kilowatt and even less with the instal-lation of the municipal plant. Phila-delphia pays from 10 to 12 cents a kilowatt. The Edison Company was the private corporation opposed in Pasadena. The success of the municipal plant was assured from the start in Pasadena, asserted Mr. Koiner.

"We have very little manufacturing; therefore, our receipts from power scales

RESORTS

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LAKE VIEW HOTEL WORRELL

Buck Hill Falls, Pa. The Winter Inn Recuperation, BOOK BILL FALLS

are lower than in most other cities of like size," he said. "The claim, therefore, that it is not profitable to serve the residence section of a city at a low rate has been exploded.

exploded.

"Cities are learning that it is far better to operate certain of their own utilities than to leave them in private hands, even under the best of regulation. Witness the rates charged in cities where realize that the American city was the American failure. We realized that if the American system of government did not succeed, it would be because of the not succeed, it would be because of the corruption and degradation of the Ameriregulating bodies have power to regulate rates, compare them with the rates charged by municipally owned and operated plants giving a high-class service, and you will find that the lowest rates in the United States are those charged by

'As American cities take over all profit

earning utilities, there will be a manifest increase in efficiency in municipal govern-

This will eliminate the service corporations' tendency to influence public officials and will take them out of

Mr. Keiner emphatically advocated the establishment of a Public Utilities Bu-

Albert E. Winchester, electrical engineer of the Municipal Electric Works, of South Norwalk, Conn., told of the success of the municipally owned plant in

MAYOR BAKER'S CLEAR TALK The municipal ownership propaganda

was furthered by Mayor Newton D.

Baker, of Cleveland, when he opened the

"I want to point out," said Mayor Bakor, "that the movement of municipal ownership is the fruit of the misconduct

privately-owned public utilities.
"The movement started in Europe be-

can cities.
"The muckrakers caused America to "The muckrakers caused America to shake herself together for a new regime in cities, and the Americans then put their fingers on public utilities as the principal cause of corruption. Practically every State Legislature and City Council in this country was at that time under suspicion of being traffickers in city franchistor. municipally owned utilities.

"The saving resulting to the citizens of Pasadena by reason of the difference in rates charged by both the private company and the municipal plant within the suspicion of being traffickers in city franchises. This has in a large part disappeared. No moral revolution in this country has been so great as that which banished this cause of corruption in cities. Where this evil now exists at all, it is sporadic. One of the chief causes of this banishment has been municipal mits of Pasadena, and the rate charged by the company during the same period in the surrounding towns, since then, during the same period amounts to \$731,083.96, or more than enough to cover the entire cost of our municipal This is a very conservative estimate and is based on the kilowatt hour PRIVATE CONCERNS JOIN HANDS.

NO PREFERENCE IN RATES. The whole controversy has come to this, that the private utilities companies have banded together in an effort to maintain what they have secured. They would even be willing for every city to take over their plants at their face value, provided the cities would buy both thier plants and their sins. But the cities will not have their sains. But the cities will not have their sains and the result is that "Our schedule of rates are not compiled with a purpose of charging all that a onsumer can be made to pay, levying a high rate for residences and a lower rate for business houses, etc., but all our customers pay the first rate for the first not buy their sins, and the result is that they are banded together in a concerted effort to pervert, mislead and strangle quality and the same rates for the same succeeding qualities, without preference. The same thing applies to electrical energy for both light and power puropinion on the subject of municipal

'The adversaries of municipal owner-"The adversaries of municipal ownership are claiming that public utilities
ought not to be in politics. The forces of
privately owned public utilities are very
active politically. Open political activity
is better than secret political activity.
"The progress of the municipal ownership movement in this country is going to
be more rapid than it has been in the
past. Our effort should be to prevent the
suread of misrepresentations concerning

from city, State and the National Go

Ten or twieve years ago we came to

the subject.

the subject."

The open discussion on the public ownership theory included a corporation viewpoint taken by Clarke M. Rosencrantz, of the general counsel of the Milway and Light Company, of New York city.

Another participant in the open forum was Congressman Robert Crosser, of Ohio, member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

GERMAN FIGHTERS MUST SING AMSTERDAM, Nov. H .-- An official "The movement started in Europe because of the desire of the communities to find additional sources of revenue. In America it is the result of the vulgar now enforced by a general army order,

District of Columbia.

EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914. MADE WIFE DIG GRAVES

warship of a set of captains of indus-try whom this new country developed. The men who could obtain valuable grants Wilkes-Barre Woman Complains of ments were looked upon then as the most successful.

Husband's Idleness. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 14 - Appearing in Domestic Relations Court, Mrs. John Shedlock, wife of the sexton of a remetery, declared that she was comcelled to dig graves to guarantee support

of five children and the preservation of her husband's job. To Judge Wedward she exhibited a check proving that the most recent burial at the cemetery was in a grave dug by herself and one of her sons not yet out of knee breeches. Her husband, the regu-lar sexton, took the total abstinence pledge in court.

ROBBERY SUSPECT HELD

Police Believe They Have Comrade of Man Now in Jail.

Believed to be one of two Negroes who week snatched a pocketbook from Miss Effic McDonald as she was return-ing to her home, 1427 North 17th street, Horace Griffin, of 1615 North Alder street, vas held without bail by Magistrate Morris for a further hearing a week from to-

Miss McDonald was seized by the men and her purse was wrenched from her hand. One of her assailants last week was sentenced to serve five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Special Policemen Davine and Larkin, of the 19th and Ox-ford streets station, testified that Griffin was the man who rebbed with the man now in the Penltentiary. Miss McDonald was also convinced that he was the man who held her while the other took her

BRITISH EARL WOUNDED LONDON, Nov. 14 .- Henry Edwyn King-Tenison. Earl of Kingston, has been wounded in both thighs, while fighting at the front, it was announced tonight. The Earl is said to be on the road to

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES Villiam J. Emhart, 3462 N. Front st., and Alice Thomas, 3415 N. Lee st. Inii J. Mueller, League Island, and Alice M. Grace, 1416 Wolf st. Jorge H. R. Smith, 1825 Ritner st., and Anna. st. Venningo st., and Sarah

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Who Was the Most Afraid?

IN A big fruit farm, one section was were neither as ambitious nor as devoted to a vineyard. There fine grapes of all sorts were grown. If you have ever seen a big vineyard, you know exactly how pretty the rows and rows of trellises covered with vines can look.

But maybe there is one part of a vineyard you have never noticed; have you ever seen the hosts of spiders who live on the vines? No? Well, they are there, as you would soon see if you looked closely for them. Spiders consider vineyards the very best place on earth to live. see, flies and bees are drawn to the vines by the sweetness of the grapes and the spiders have no trouble in finding plenty to eat at all times

In this particular vineyard, there lived a very industrious family of spiders. The mother prided herself of any spider in the vineyard. And that was saying a good deal, for there were many good workers around

But, unfortunately, her children

dustrious as their mother. "What's the use in making nets?" they asked her. "Don't you see that half the webs you make are destroyed? Why work so hard? We have plenty to eat and we don't weave and weave all the time as you do." Which was per-

fectly true. "That may be true," answered the mother; "but you should have some pride. Don't you want to learn to weave fine silky nets? You can't have skill without practice."

The little spiders only laughed at her. They seemed to have no am-bition, so the mother went on about her not weaving and left the little spiders to their own business, which, of course, was mischief-people who don't work always get into trouble,

you know. The little spiders played and played on the fact that she could weave the and paid no attention to their safety; biggest, finest net in the shortest they didn't notice the coming of the they didn't notice the coming of the cutters, who cut the grapes for marketing, and so they didn't hide under the big safe leaves as they had been the big safe leaves as they had been I wonder if that wasn't true!

They were caught right on a big

bunch of purple grapes and before they could run to shelter, the grapes were packed in a basket ready to take.

to market.
"Oh, dear, what shall we do?" cried
the biggest of the four little spiders.
"I know we will all be killed!"
"Don't get excited," said the little
spider. "Let's hide right in the centre
of this biggest bunch and maybe we find some way to save our-

So they hid away in the centre of the biggest bunch of grapes, and they laid perfectly still for so long! But

nothing happened! Finally, when they were too frightened and tired to say a word, they heard a voice say, "Mother, here's a nice box of grapes! Let's get this one." And they were jostled and tumbled about and finally their box

was opened. "Now, here's our chance-run!" called the biggest spider, and they run for dear life out from the box, out

onto the table! And at the same minute a fright-ened voice cried, "Mother! Come! Come! Here's some spiders and

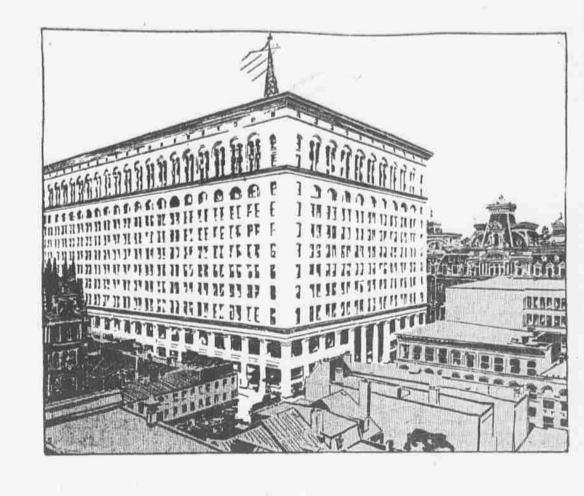
they're running!"
"Don't worry." "Don't worry," answered the mother, comfortably, "they're more

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Store Opens 8:30 A. M.

WANAMAKER'S

Store Closes 5:30 P. M.



The Grand Organ Plays on Monday at 9, 11 and 5:15

We have just completed and opened on the Main Gallery, Chestnut, above the Jewelry Store, a new

Shop Exquisite

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Or some bit of novelty in the way of a traveling clock, a boudoir candlestick, an antique tray, a photograph frame, a lamp shade; menu cards for Christmas or Thanksgiving occasions --- desiring them to be absolutely exclusive. This is the shop where she will find such things; and not expensive, either.

Besides the hundreds of little articles of intimate nature, there is also a rare collection of very old furniture pieces collected by the famous Aimone firm, of New York. and with the antiques a number of copies of other old pieces. Some of this rare furniture is surprisingly low in price.

It is a good shop in which to find things that are not to be found elsewhere, and the showing of them is right now at its best.

A private elevator runs from the Jewelry Store to this gallery.

(Main Gallery, Chestnut)

JOHN WANAMAKER PHILADELPHIA



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The Chalmers Sedan is an exceptionally roomy car. It seats five with ease-three on the wide rear seat, two in the rounded-back front seats with an aisle between. You enter through a single door on either side—a unique feature, giving the car an unusually smart and distinctive appearance.

Mechanically the Sedan offers you all the power and speed, all the flexibility and convenience that makes Chalmers 6cylinder cars the leaders.

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